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(54) Title:	COSMETIC MAKE-UP COMPOSITIONS			
(57) Abstract				

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A make-up composition in the form of a water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsion comprising silicone oil selected from volatile silicones, non-volatile silicones and mixtures thereof, optionally humectant, at least one coated or uncoated iron-oxide type pigment and a TiO₂-coated platelet-type interference pigment material having a TiO₂ layer thickness of from about 120 nm to about 160 nm or a whole number multiple thereof. The make-up composition exhibits improved moisturisation, together with improved skin feel and appearance and colour correction benefits.

COSMETIC MAKE-UP COMPOSITIONS

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to cosmetic make-up compositions and more particularly, to pigmented foundation make-up compositions having improved moisturisation effectiveness, application characteristics, skin feel and appearance, together with colour corrective characteristics.

Background of the Invention

A foundation composition can be applied to the face and other parts of the body to even skin tone and texture and to hide pores, imperfections, fine lines and the like. A foundation composition is also applied to moisturize the skin, to balance the oil level of the skin and to provide protection against the adverse effects of sunlight, wind and the harsh environment.

Make-up compositions are generally available in the form of liquid or cream suspensions, emulsions, gels, pressed powders or anhydrous oil and wax compositions.

US Patent No. 3,444,291 discloses a method of filling and camouflaging skin cavities by applying a composition which includes 65 to 75 parts by weight of a microcrystalline wax and about 25 to 35 parts of a mineral oil. The composition includes a colourant, preferably a coal tar dye, for example, D & C Red No. 17, which matches the colour of the user's skin.

A spreadable, flowable and greaseless cosmetic cover-up composition is taught in US Patent No 4,486,405. That composition is characterized by

the presence of a first and a second alkoxylated surfactant present in substantially the same concentration.

US Patent No. 4,804,532 recites a facial cosmetic powder which utilizes crystalline silica in much lower concentration than that employed in the then prior art compositions. This powder, used as a blush or a facial coating, is said to be effective in hiding skin wrinkles, lines and pores. The composition is a mixture of a colour phase and a diluent phase. The colour phase is formed by blending crystalline silica with colourants. The resultant colour phase is mixed with the diluent phase, essentially formed from nacreous materials such as talc and mica, to form the composition.

The use of a foundation composition which has a significantly high concentration of nacreous material is taught in US Patent No. 3,978,207. This foundation, a pressed powder composition, is characterized by the presence of a nacreous material such as mica and a binder oil which provides a frosted pearl effect, that is, a lustrous look. The colour of this foundation is provided by the nacreous material.

US Patent No. 4,659,562 discloses a cosmetic make-up composition which includes, as a binding agent therefore, an intimate mixture of from 5 to 95 weight percent of a mixture of finely divided silica and about 5 to 95 weight percent of finely divided polyethylene fibres. The composition is recited to maintain its uniformity over the areas of the skin to which it is applied. That is, it is said to be "creaseproof". The composition of the '562 patent includes colourant in admixture with nacreous agents.

Nakamura et al., *Preprints of the XIVth I.F.S.C.C. Congress, Barcelona, 1986, Vol. I, 51-63 (1986)* describes a novel make-up composition utilizing spherical silica and polydimethyl siloxane. This combination is recited to provide a foundation which reduces wrinkle visibility to a greater extent than make-up foundations with which it was compared. This reduction in wrinkle visibility is caused by optical blurring enhanced by the novel use of spherical silica and polydimethyl siloxane.

US Patent No. 5,143,722 discloses a cosmetic make-up composition comprising water-in-oil emulsions comprising pigment coated with polysiloxane, a silicone phase, a water phase and a polydiorganosiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymeric surfactant.

Metal oxide coated substrate nacreous pigments are known in the art and are exemplified by titanium dioxide and/or zirconium dioxide coated mica. Such pigments are described in US-A-3,497,515, US-A-3,418,146, US-A-3,087,828 and US-A-4,038,099. Depending on the thickness of the metal oxide coating, the pigments can exhibit interference or reflection colours of blue, green, yellow, red, etc.

Foundations in the form of water-in-oil emulsions are well known and provide good coverage and good skin feel, wear and appearance. These have, however, not been successful from the viewpoint of colour correction of the skin tone and for reducing skin redness.

It would be desirable to provide a cosmetic make-up composition which delivers not only good coverage to the skin but also which serves to reduce any unevenly coloured or red skin tones. Attempts have been made in the past to correct red facial skin tones by application of a green-coloured foundation followed by application of a conventional pigmented foundation. It would be desirable, therefore, to provide a single pigmented foundation composition which delivers both skin colour corrective benefits and good coverage, but does not appear green on the skin.

It is accordingly an object of the invention to provide a pigmented make-up composition in the form of a water-in-oil emulsion, which exhibits good moisturisation together with good coverage and skin colour corrective benefits.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention there is provided a make-up composition in the form of a water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsion comprising:

- a) from about 1% to about 50% by weight of silicone oil selected from volatile silicones, non-volatile silicones and mixtures thereof,
- b) optionally up to about 30% by weight of humectant,
- c) from about 0.1% to about 25% by weight of at least one coated or uncoated iron oxide-type pigment, and
- d) from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of a TiO_2 -coated platelet-type interference pigment material having a TiO_2 layer thickness of from about 120nm to about 160nm or a whole number multiple thereof.

The water-in-oil emulsions of the present invention provide improved colour corrective benefits together with good coverage, skin appearance and superior moisturisation.

All levels and ratios are by weight of total composition, unless otherwise indicated. Chain length and degrees of alkoxylation are also specified on a weight average basis.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The make-up composition according to the present invention comprises a mixture of volatile and/or non-volatile silicones, iron oxide-type pigment, TiO_2 platelet type interference pigment material and optionally humectant. The composition is in the form of a water-in-oil emulsion.

A first essential component of the water-in-oil emulsion is a silicone oil which in preferred embodiments comprises a mixture of volatile silicones and non-volatile silicones. The silicone oil is present in an amount of from about 1% to about 50% by weight. Suitable volatile silicone oils include cyclic and linear volatile polyorganosiloxanes (as used herein, "volatile" refers to those materials which have a measurable vapour pressure at ambient conditions).

A description of various volatile silicones is found in Todd, et al., "Volatile Silicone Fluids for Cosmetics", 91 *Cosmetics and Toiletries* 27-32 (1976).

Preferred cyclic silicones include polydimethylsiloxanes containing from about 3 to about 9 silicon atoms, preferably containing from about 4 to about 5 silicon atoms. Preferred linear silicone oils include the polydimethylsiloxanes containing from about 3 to about 9 silicon atoms. The linear volatile silicones generally have viscosities of less than about 5 centistokes at 25°C, while the cyclic materials have viscosities of less than about 10 centistokes. Examples of silicone oils useful in the present invention include: Dow Corning 344, Dow Corning 21330, Dow Corning 345, and Dow Corning 200 (manufactured by the Dow Corning Corporation); Silicone 7207 and Silicone 7158 (manufactured by the Union Carbide Corporation). SF:202 (manufactured by General Electric) and SWS-03314 (manufactured by Stauffer Chemical).

Suitable non-volatile silicones preferably have an average viscosity of from about 1,000 to about 2,000,000 mm².s⁻¹ at 25°C, more preferably from about 10,000 to about 1,800,000 mm².s⁻¹, even more preferably from about 100,000 to about 1,500,000 mm².s⁻¹. Lower viscosity non-volatile silicone conditioning agents, however, can also be used. Viscosity can be measured by means of a glass capillary viscometer as set forth in Dow Corning Corporate Test Method CTM0004, July 20, 1970. Suitable non-volatile silicone fluids for use herein include polyalkyl siloxanes, polyaryl siloxanes, polyalkylaryl siloxanes, polysiloxanes with amino functional substitutions, polyether siloxane copolymers, and mixtures thereof. The siloxanes useful in the present invention may be endcapped with any number of moieties, including, for example, methyl, hydroxyl, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, amino and carboxyl. However, other silicone fluids having skin conditioning properties may be used. The non-volatile polyalkyl siloxane fluids that may be used include, for example, polydimethylsiloxanes. These siloxanes are available, for example, from the General Electric Company as a Viscasil (RTM) series and from Dow Corning as the Dow Corning 200 series. Preferably, the viscosity ranges from about 10 mm².s⁻¹ to about 100,000 mm².s⁻¹ at 25°C. The polyalkylaryl siloxane fluids that may be used, also include, for example, polymethylphenylsiloxanes. These siloxanes are available, for example, from the General Electric Company as SF 1075 methyl phenyl fluid or from Dow Corning as 556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid. The polyether siloxane copolymer that may be used includes, for example, a polypropylene oxide modified

dimethylpolysiloxane (e.g., Dow Corning DC-1248) although ethylene oxide or mixtures of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide may also be used.

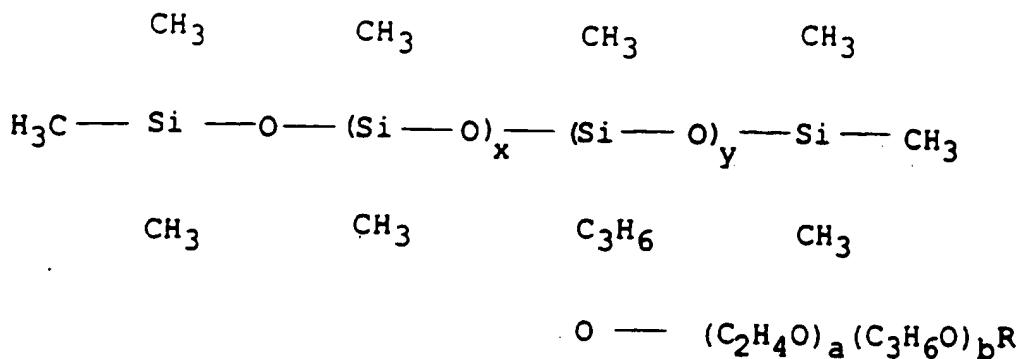
References disclosing suitable silicone fluids include US-A-2,826,551, Green; US-A-3,964,500, Drakoff, issued June 22nd, 1976; US-A-4,364,837, Pader; and GB-A-849,433, Woolston. In addition, *Silicone Compounds* distributed by Petrarch Systems Inc., 1984 provides an extensive (though not exclusive) listing of suitable silicone fluids.

Preferred non-volatile silicones for use herein include polydiorganosiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymers containing at least one polydiorganosiloxane segment and at least one polyoxyalkylene segment, said polydiorganosiloxane segment consisting essentially of



siloxane units wherein b has a value of from about 0 to about 3, inclusive, there being an average value of approximately 2 R radicals per silicon for all siloxane units in the copolymer, and R denotes a radical selected from methyl, ethyl, vinyl, phenyl and a divalent radical bonding said polyoxyalkylene segment to the polydiorganosiloxane segment, at least about 95% of all R radicals being methyl; and said polyoxyalkylene segment having an average molecular weight of at least about 1000 and consisting of from about 0 to about 50 mol percent polyoxypropylene units and from about 50 to about 100 mol percent polyoxyethylene units, at least one terminal portion of said polyoxyalkylene segment being bonded to said polydiorganosiloxane segment, any terminal portion of said polyoxyalkylene segment not bonded to said polydiorganosiloxane segment being satisfied by a terminating radical; the weight ratio of polydiorganosiloxane segments to polyoxyalkylene segments in said copolymer having a value of from about 2 to about 8. Such polymers are described in US-A-4,268,499.

More preferred for use herein are polydiorganosiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymers having the general formula:



wherein x and y are selected such that the weight ratio of polydiorganosiloxane segments to polyoxalkylene segments is from about 2 to about 8, the mol ratio of a:(a+b) is from about 0.5 to about 1, and R is a chain terminating group, especially selected from hydrogen; hydroxyl; alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, benzyl; aryl, such as phenyl; alkoxy such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy; benzyloxy; aryloxy, such as phenoxy; alkenyloxy, such as vinyloxy and allyloxy; acyloxy, such as acetoxy, acryloxy and propionoxy and amino, such as dimethylamino.

The number of and average molecular weights of the segments in the copolymer are such that the weight ratio of polydiorganosiloxane segments to polyoxyalkylene segments in the copolymer is preferably from about 2.5 to about 4.0.

Suitable copolymers are available commercially under the tradenames Belsil (RTM) from Wacker-Chemie GmbH, Geschäftsbereich S, Postfach D-8000 Munich 22 and Abil (RTM) from Th. Goldschmidt Ltd., Tego House, Victoria Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, HA4 0YL. Particularly preferred for use herein are Abil WE 09, Belsil (RTM) 6031, Abil (RTM) B88183 and DC3225C. A preferred silicone herein is known by its CTFA designation as dimethicone copolyol.

The silicone oil phase preferably comprises from about 2% to about 25%, more preferably from about 5% to about 15% by weight of composition of non-volatile silicones.

Another desirable component of the compositions herein is a humectant or mixture of humectants. The humectant or mixture of humectants herein is preferably present in an amount of from about 0.1% to about 30%, more preferably from about 5% to about 25%, and especially from about 10% to about 20% by weight of composition. Suitable humectants are selected from glycerine and polyglycerylmethacrylate lubricant having a viscosity at 25°C of 300,000 to 1,100,000 cps; a specific gravity at 25°C of 1 to 1.2g/ml, a pH of 5.0 to 5.5; a bound water content of 33 to 58%; and, a free water content from 5 to 20%.

The humectant can be incorporated at least partly into the oil phase of the water-in-oil emulsion so as to form a multiphase humectant-in-oil-in-water dispersion. In these embodiments, the oil phase comprises from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 3% by weight of humectant on a composition basis. Suitably, the humectant is introduced into the oil phase in the form of a mixture with or incorporated within a particulate lipophilic or hydrophobic carrier material, for example a cross-linked hydrophobic acrylate or methacrylate copolymer as described in detail hereafter.

Suitable polyglycerylmethacrylate lubricants are marketed by Guardian Chemical Corporation under the trademark "Lubrajel". The "Lubrajels" identified as "Lubrajel DV", "Lubrajel MS", and "Lubrajel CG" are preferred in the present invention. The gelling agents sold under these trademarks contain about 1% propylene glycol.

Other suitable humectants include sorbitol, panthenols, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, alkoxylated glucose derivatives, such as Glucam (RTM) E-20, hexanetriol, glucose ethers, sodium hyaluronate, and mixtures thereof. Urea is also suitably added as a humectant in the internal aqueous phase.

The panthenol moisturiser can be selected from D-panthenol ([R]-2,4-dihydroxy-N-[3-hydroxypropyl])-3,3-dimethylbutamide), DL-panthenol,

calcium pantothenate, royal jelly, panthetine, pantotheine, panthenyl ethyl ether, pangamic acid, pyridoxin, pantooyl lactose and Vitamin B complex.

In preferred embodiments, the humectant is selected from glycerine and sodium hyaluronate, and mixtures thereof. Chemically, glycerine is 1,2,3-propanetriol and is a product of commerce. When present, sodium hyaluronate is preferably incorporated at a level of from about 0.05% to about 2% by weight. The mixtures are especially valuable herein from the viewpoint of providing enhanced moisturisation.

Another essential component herein is at least one iron oxide-type pigment. The iron oxide-type pigment used herein can be either coated or uncoated. The pigments can be treated with compounds such as amino acids, silicones, lecithin and ester oils. The more preferred pigments are the silicone (polysiloxane) treated pigments.

The total concentration of the iron oxide-type pigment in the composition is from about 0.1 to about 25% by weight and is preferably from about 1 to about 15% by weight of the total composition. The exact concentration of pigments in the composition is dependent to some extent upon the specific mixture of pigments selected for use in a foundation make-up or blusher to achieve the desired shades. The preferred compositions contain from about 2% to about 20% by weight of titanium dioxide and most preferably from about 5% to about 10% by weight of titanium dioxide.

Another essential component of the cosmetic compositions of the invention is a TiO_2 -coated platelet type interference pigment material. Preferably, the interference pigment material comprises platelet type mica which is coated with TiO_2 . The colour of the reflected light varies depending on the thickness of the layer. The interference pigment material used in the present invention comprises at least a proportion of pigment material having a TiO_2 layer thickness of from about 120nm to about 160nm or a whole number multiple thereof such that the pigment itself has an overall green appearance when applied to skin as a result of light reflection from the pigment platelets. Preferred interference pigment materials for use in the composition of the invention are those

supplied by Merck under the trade name Timiron, especially Timiron Super Green.

The TiO_2 -coated platelet type interference pigment material is used herein at a level of from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 5%, more preferably from about 0.5% to 3% by weight of composition.

Other suitable pigments for use herein can be inorganic and/or organic. Also included within the term pigment are materials having a low colour or lustre such as matte finishing agents, and also light scattering agents. Examples of other suitable pigments are acylglutamate iron oxides, ultramarine blue, D&C dyes, carmine, and mixtures thereof. Depending upon the type of make-up composition, whether foundation or blusher, a mixture of pigments will normally be used.

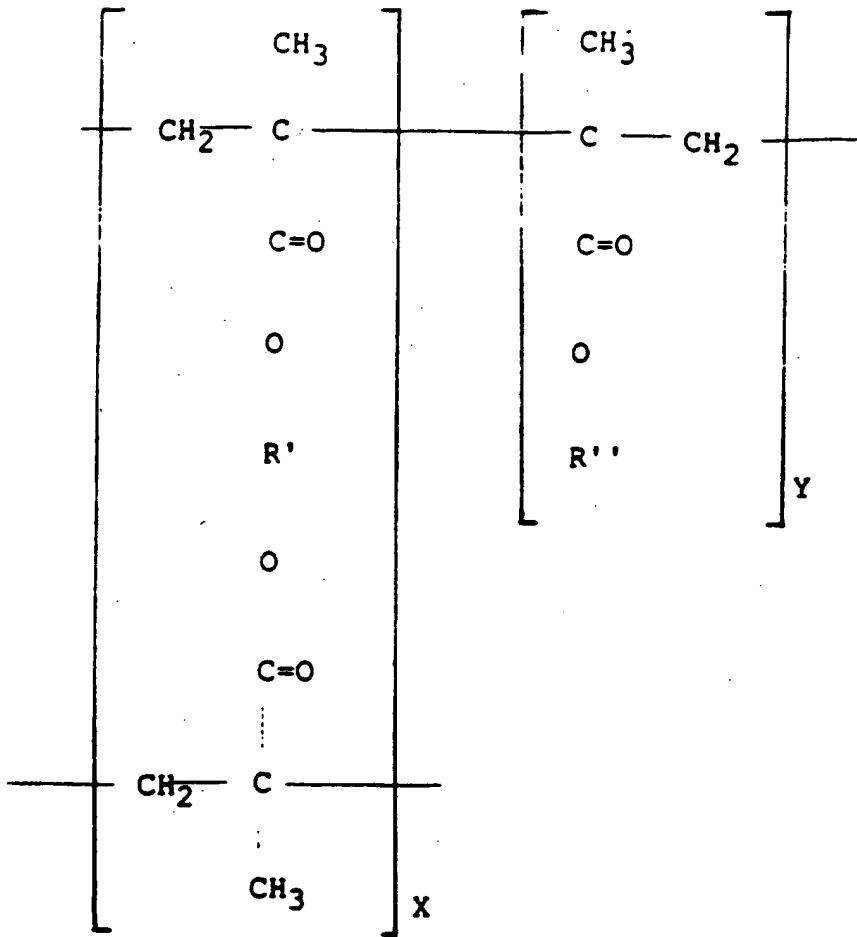
The foundation composition can also include from about 0.1% to about 10% of at least one matte finishing agent. The function of the matte finishing agent is to hide skin defects and reduce shine. Such cosmetically acceptable inorganic agents, i.e., those included in the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, Third Ed., as spherical silica, hydrated silica, silicone-treated silica beads, mica, talc, polyethylene, titanium dioxide, bentonite, hectorite, kaolin, chalk, diatomaceous earth, attapulgite and the like may be utilized. Of particular usefulness as a matte finishing agent is low lustre pigment such as titanated mica (mica coated with titanium dioxide) coated with barium sulfate. Of the inorganic components useful as a matte finishing agent low lustre pigment, talc, polyethylene, hydrated silica, kaolin, titanium dioxide and mixtures thereof are particularly preferred. Materials suitable for use herein as light-scattering agents can be generally described as spherical shaped inorganic materials having a particle size of up to about 100 microns, preferably from about 5 to about 50 microns, for example spherical silica particles. Highly preferred from the viewpoint of oil absorption and shine reduction, especially in humectant containing products, are spherical silica particles having a specific surface area (N_2 , BET) of at least 150 m^2/g (ASTM-D3663-91) and a pore volume of at least 0.5 ml/g (ASTM-D4222-91).

The balance of the composition of the present invention comprises deionized water. The composition preferably comprises from about 15% to about 95%, more preferably from about 20% to about 80% by weight of the oil phase, and from about 5% to about 85%, more preferably from about 20% to about 80% by weight of the water phase.

The make-up compositions of the present invention can also comprise a particulate cross-linked hydrophobic acrylate or methacrylate copolymer. This copolymer is particularly valuable for reducing shine and controlling oil while helping to provide effective moisturization benefits. The cross-linked hydrophobic polymer is preferably in the form of a copolymer lattice with at least one active ingredient dispersed uniformly throughout and entrapped within the copolymer lattice. Alternatively, the hydrophobic polymer can take the form of a porous particle having a surface area (N₂-BET) in the range from about 50 to 500, preferably 100 to 300m²/g and having the active ingredient absorbed therein.

The cross-linked hydrophobic polymer when used herein is in an amount of from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.3-3% by weight and is preferably incorporated in the external silicone-containing oil phase. The active ingredient can be one or more or a mixture of skin compatible oils, skin compatible humectants, emollients, moisturizing agents and sunscreens. The polymer material is in the form of a powder, the powder being a combined system of particles. The system of powder particles forms a lattice which includes unit particles of less than about one micron in average diameter, agglomerates of fused unit particles of sized in the range of about 20 to 100 microns in average diameter and aggregates of clusters of fused agglomerates of sizes in the range of about 200 to 1,200 microns in average diameter.

The powder material of the present invention which can be employed as the carrier for the active ingredient can be broadly described as a cross-linked "post absorbed" hydrophobic polymer lattice. The powder preferably has entrapped and dispersed therein, an active which may be in the form of a solid, liquid or gas. The lattice is in particulate form and constitutes free flowing discrete solid particles when loaded with the active material. The lattice may contain a predetermined quantity of the active material. The polymer has the structural formula:



where the ratio of x to y is 80:20, R' is $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ and R'' is $-(\text{CH}_2)_1\text{CH}_3$.

The hydrophobic polymer is a highly crosslinked polymer, more particularly a highly cross-linked polymethacrylate copolymer. The material is manufactured by the Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Michigan, USA, and sold under the trademark POLYTRAP (RTM). It is an ultralight free-flowing white powder and the particles are capable of absorbing high levels of lipophilic liquids and some hydrophilic liquids while at the same time maintaining a free-flowing powder character. The powder structure consists of a lattice of unit particles less than one micron that are fused into agglomerates of 20 to 100 microns and the agglomerates are loosely clustered into macro-particles or aggregates of about 200 to about 1200 micron size. The polymer powder is capable of containing as much as four times its weight of fluids, emulsions, dispersions or melted solids.

Adsorption of actives onto the polymer powder can be accomplished using a stainless steel mixing bowl and a spoon, wherein the active is added to the powder and the spoon is used to gently fold the active into the polymer powder. Low viscosity fluids may be adsorbed by addition of the fluids to a sealable vessel containing the polymer and then tumbling the materials until a consistency is achieved. More elaborate blending equipment such as ribbon or twin cone blenders can also be employed. The preferred active ingredient for use herein is glycerine. Preferably, the weight ratio of humectant : carrier is from about 1:4 to about 3:1.

Also suitable as a highly cross-linked polymethacrylate copolymer is Microsponges 5647. This takes the form of generally spherical particles of cross-linked hydrophobic polymer having a pore size of from about 0.01 to about 0.05 μm and a surface area of 200-300 m^2/g . Again, it is preferably loaded with humectant in the levels described above.

The compositions of the invention can also contain a hydrophilic gelling agent at a level preferably from about 0.01% to about 10%, more preferably from about 0.02% to about 2%, and especially from about 0.02% to about 0.5%. The gelling agent preferably has a viscosity (1% aqueous solution, 20°C, Brookfield RVT) of at least about 4000 mPa.s, more preferably at least about 10,000 mPa.s and especially at least 50,000 mPa.s.

Suitable hydrophilic gelling agents can generally be described as water-soluble or colloidally water-soluble polymers, and include cellulose ethers (e.g. hydroxyethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinylalcohol, polyquaternium-10, guar gum, hydroxypropyl guar gum and xanthan gum.

Among suitable hydrophilic gelling agents are acrylic acid/ethyl acrylate copolymers and the carboxyvinyl polymers sold by the B.F. Goodrich Company under the trade mark of Carbopol resins. These resins consist essentially of a colloidally water-soluble polyalkenyl polyether crosslinked polymer of acrylic acid crosslinked with from 0.75% to 2.00% of a crosslinking agent such as for example polyallyl sucrose or

polyallyl pentaerythritol. Examples include Carbopol 934, Carbopol 940, Carbopol 950, Carbopol 980, Carbopol 951 and Carbopol 981. Carbopol 934 is a water-soluble polymer of acrylic acid crosslinked with about 1% of a polyallyl ether of sucrose having an average of about 5.8 allyl groups for each sucrose molecule. Also suitable for use herein are hydrophobically-modified cross-linked polymers of acrylic acid having amphipathic properties available under the Trade Name Carbopol 1382, Carbopol 1342 and Pemulen TR-1 (CTFA Designation: Acrylates/10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer). A combination of the polyalkenyl polyether cross-linked acrylic acid polymer and the hydrophobically modified cross-linked acrylic acid polymer is also suitable for use herein. The gelling agents herein are particularly valuable for providing excellent stability characteristics over both normal and elevated temperatures.

Neutralizing agents suitable for use in neutralizing acidic group containing hydrophilic gelling agents herein include sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine.

The make-up compositions herein can additionally comprise an emollient. Emollients suitable for the compositions of the present invention include natural and synthetic oils selected from mineral, vegetable, and animal oils, fats and waxes, fatty acid esters, fatty alcohols, alkylene glycol and polyalkylene glycol ethers and esters, fatty acids and mixtures thereof.

Suitable emollients for use herein include, for example, optionally hydroxy-substituted C₈-C₅₀ unsaturated fatty acids and esters thereof, C₁-C₂₄ esters of C₈-C₃₀ saturated fatty acids such as isopropyl myristate, cetyl palmitate and octyldodecylmyristate (Wickenol 142), beeswax, saturated and unsaturated fatty alcohols such as behenyl alcohol and cetyl alcohol, hydrocarbons such as mineral oils, petrolatum and squalane, fatty sorbitan esters (see US-A-3988255, Seiden, issued October 26 1976), lanolin and lanolin derivatives, such as lanolin alcohol ethoxylated, hydroxylated and acetylated lanolins, cholesterol and derivatives thereof, animal and vegetable triglycerides such as almond oil, peanut oil, wheat germ oil, linseed oil, jojoba oil, oil of apricot pits,

walnuts, palm nuts, pistachio nuts, sesame seeds, rapeseed, cade oil, corn oil, peach pit oil, poppyseed oil, pine oil, castor oil, soybean oil, avocado oil, safflower oil, coconut oil, hazelnut oil, olive oil, grapeseed oil, and sunflower seed oil and C₁-C₂₄ esters of dimer and trimer acids such as diisopropyl dimerate, diisostearylmalate, diisostearylidimerate and triisostearyltrimerate.

Preferred emollients are selected from cetearyl isononanoate, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl isostearate, cetyl octanoate, cetyl acetate, trioctyl citrate, PEG isoceteth-3 acetate, dioctyl maleate, propylene glycol dicaprylate/dicaprate, caprylic/capric triglyceride, mineral oil, PPG-20 methylglucose ether, and lanolin alcohol, and mixtures thereof. These emollients may be used independently or in mixtures and may be present in the composition of the present invention in an amount from about 1% to about 30% by weight, and preferably are present in an amount from about 5% to about 15% by weight of the total composition.

The composition may also contain additional materials such as, for example, fragrances, fillers such as nylon, sun-screens, preservatives, proteins, antioxidants, chelating agents and water-in-oil emulsifiers as appropriate.

Another optional component of the make-up composition is one or more ultraviolet absorbing agents. Ultraviolet absorbing agents, often described as sunscreening agents, can be present in a concentration in the range of between about 1% and about 12% by weight, based on the total weight of composition. Preferably, the UV absorbing agents constitute between about 2% and 8% by weight. More preferably, the UV absorbing agents can be present in the composition in a concentration range of between about 4% and about 6% by weight. Of the ultraviolet absorbing agents suitable for use herein, benzophenone-3, octyl dimethyl PABA (Padimate O) and mixtures thereof are particularly preferred. Ultrafine TiO₂ is also suitable for use herein.

A chelating agent can also be incorporated in the make-up composition. A chelating agent is preferably present in the composition in a concentration in the range of between about 0.02% to about 0.10% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition. Preferably, the

chelating agent is present in a concentration in the range of between about 0.03% and about 0.07% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition. Among the chelating agents that may be included in the composition is trisodium EDTA.

Another optional but preferred component of the foundation composition is one or more preservatives. The preservative concentration in the foundation composition, based on the total weight of that composition, is in the range of between about 0.2% and about 0.8% by weight, preferably between about 0.4% and about 0.6% by weight. Suitable preservatives for use herein include diazolidinyl urea, methyl paraben and ethyl paraben, and mixtures thereof.

Another optional but preferred component of the foundation composition is a sebum spreading agent. The sebum spreader is present at a level of from about 0.01% to about 5% by weight of composition. A preferred sebum spreading agent is sodium C₈-C₁₆ isoalkylsuccinyl lactoglobulin sulfonate (Biopol(RTM) OE).

A lower (C₁-C₆) alcohol may also be present in the foundation of the present invention at a level of from about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of composition. Suitable lower alcohols for use herein include ethanol, hexylene glycol, butylene glycol, propanol and propylene glycol, preferably ethanol.

The make-up compositions of the present invention can be in the form of foundations, blushers, concealers, compact powders, and the like, preferably as foundations and blushers.

The following Table is provided to illustrate compositions of the make-up of the present invention:

Example	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A.								
Cetyl octanoate	2.00	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyclomethicone	8.574	12.25	12.25	15.0	12.0	8.574	8.57	15.58

Cyclomethicone/ dimethicone								
copolyl (90:10)	17.16	15.0	20.0	5.0	8.0	13.0	17.16	12.5
Propylparaben	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
laureth-7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Diethyl maleate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dimethicone	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Benzophenene-3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Propylene glycol	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dicaprylate/ Dicaprate	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
B.								
Titanium Dioxide	8.25	6.0	1.5	6.0	8.0	20.0	9.0	7.0
Titanium Dioxide treated								
(Aluminium hydrate, stearic acid)	0.25	0.5	3.0	0.25	0.25	0.0	0.25	0.25
Titanated Micas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.25	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Talc	3.387	4.5	6.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.387	4.0
Nylon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Timiron Super Green	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	2.0

Example	I Wt %	II Wt %	III Wt %	IV Wt %	V Wt %	VI Wt %	VII Wt %	VIII Wt %
C.								
Cyclomethicone/ dimethicone								
copolyol (90:10)	1.858	1.5	1.85	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.858	1.0
Acrylates								
Copolymer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acrylates								
Copolymer								
(loaded with glycerine)								
	1.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
D.								
Yellow Iron								
Oxide	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Red Iron Oxide	0.49	0.6	0.6	0.49	0.49	0.2	0.6	0.42
Black Iron Oxide	0.16	0.1	0.24	0.1	0.1	0.24	0.24	0.22
Ultramarine Blue	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyclomethicone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.68	0.0	0.0	0.0
Silica (spheron P1500)	3.0	--	6.0	--	0.1	--	--	0.0
Silica beads								
(Spheron L1500)	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.5
E.								
Synthetic Wax	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Arachidyl behenate	0.3	-	--	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stearic Acid	0.0	-	--	-	-	-	2.5	0.0
Palmitic Acid	0.0	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	0.0

Example	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

F.

Trihydroxy-

stearin	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	--	--	--	0.3
Cyclomethicone	1.0	4.0	--	--	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0
Beeswax	1.5	1.2	--	--	1.3	--	--	0.0
Abil WEO9	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
Palm Oil	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	0.0
Al Mg hydroxy stearate/ cyclomethicone (20:80)	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	10.0	3.0	3.0	0.0

G.

Ethylene

brassylate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
BHT	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

H.

Deionized water	-----	-----	-----	-100-	-----	-----	-----	-----
				to				
Methyl paraben	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.12
Propylene glycol	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.75	8.00	0.0	0.0
Sodium chloride	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0
Sodium dihydroacetate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.3
Glycerine	0.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	6.5	3.0	3.0	10.0
Trisodium EDTA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0
Triethanolamine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.75	0.0
Allantoin	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biopol OE	--	0.5	--	--	--	0.5	--	0.0
Ethanol	--	6	--	--	--	2	--	0.0

Example	20							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt	Wt
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Panthenol	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	0.0
hydroxyethyl-								
cellulose	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
sunscreen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sodium								
hyaluronate	0.0	0.05	0.08	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
I.								
Deionized Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	--	--	0.0
Magnesium								
Aluminium								
Silicate	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	0.0
J.								
Propylene Glycol	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Xanthan Gum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
K								
Essential Oils	0.0	--	--	0.20	--	--	--	0.0
Perfume Oil	0.0	0.25	--	0.20	--	--	--	0.0
Vitamin A	0.05	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
Palmitate	0.0	0.05	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
L.								
Aloe Vera Gel	0.0	0.0	3.0	--	--	--	--	0.0
Chamomile								
Extract	0.0	0.0	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.0

The various components listed in the Table have been segregated into groups, the constituents of each group being mixed together before being added to members of the remaining groups in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

In the first step, the mixture of components of phase A is stirred for approximately 5 minutes with sheer mixing until homogeneous. With high speed sheer mixing, the materials of phase B are added gradually to A and the batch is mixed for 35 minutes until dispersed.

The components of phase C and then phase D are slowly added to the mixture of phases A and B with high shear mixing until dispersed. Silica is added at this point and dispersed through the mixture.

The components of phase E are added into the resulting batch which is then heated to 84°C and mixed until dispersed. The vessel is cooled to 45°C and the premixed phase F is added. The batch is mixed until homogeneous. The mixture is cooled to 30°C and phase G is added.

A premix of phase H is made by mixing all the components until completely dissolved. At 30°C the premix of phase H is added sparingly to the batch mixture with high shear, ensuring that there is no excess water on the surface. The mixture is then mixed for 15 minutes. Finally phases I, J, K, and L are added.

The resulting make-up composition is ready for packing.

The make-up compositions of the Examples exhibit improved moisturisation, application characteristics, skin feel and appearance, together with colour corrective characteristics.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A make-up composition in the form of a water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsion comprising:
 - a) from about 1% to about 50% by weight of silicone oil selected from volatile silicones, non-volatile silicones and mixtures thereof,
 - b) optionally up to about 30% by weight of humectant,
 - c) from about 0.1% to about 25% by weight of at least one coated or uncoated iron oxide-type pigment, and
 - d) from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of a TiO₂-coated platelet-type interference pigment material having a TiO₂ layer thickness of from about 120nm to about 160nm or a whole number multiple thereof.
2. A make-up composition according to Claim 1 wherein the platelet-type interference pigment material is mica.
3. A make-up composition according to Claim 1 or 2 comprising from about 0.1% to about 30% by weight of humectant.
4. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 or 3 wherein the volatile silicone oil is selected from cyclic polyorganosiloxanes having viscosities of less than about 10 centistokes and linear polyorganosiloxanes having viscosities of less than about 5 centistokes at 25°C, and mixtures thereof.
5. A make-up composition according to Claim 4 wherein the volatile silicone oil is selected from cyclic polydimethylsiloxanes containing from about 3 to about 9 silicon atoms, preferably containing from about 4 to about 5 silicon atoms and linear polydimethylsiloxanes containing from about 3 to about 9 silicon atoms.
6. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 5 wherein the non-volatile silicone oil comprises a polydiorganosiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymer containing at least one

- polydiorganosiloxane segment and at least one polyoxyalkylene segment.
7. A make-up composition according to Claim 6 wherein the polydiorganosiloxane-polyoxyalkylene copolymer is dimethicone copolyol.
 8. A make-up composition according to Claim 3 wherein the humectant is selected from glycerine and polyglycerylmethacrylate lubricants having a viscosity of from about 300,000-1,100,000cps at 25°C, and mixtures thereof.
 9. A make-up composition according to Claim 8 wherein the humectant is glycerine.
 10. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 9 wherein the silicone oil comprises from about 2% to about 25%, preferably from about 5% to about 15% by weight of composition of non-volatile silicones.
 11. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 10 wherein the iron oxide - type pigment is silicone treated.
 12. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 11 comprising from about 5% to about 25% by weight of composition of humectant.
 13. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 12 additionally comprising from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of a cross-linked hydrophobic acrylate or methacrylate copolymer.
 14. A make-up composition according to Claim 13 wherein the cross-linked hydrophobic copolymer is in the form of a lattice and wherein at least one active ingredient is dispersed uniformly throughout and entrapped within the copolymer lattice, the active ingredient being selected from skin compatible oils, skin compatible humectants, emollients, moisturizing agents and sunscreens.

15. A make-up composition according to Claim 14 wherein the active ingredient is selected from humectants, preferably glycerine.
16. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 15 additionally comprising from about 0.1% to about 10% by weight of a matte finishing agent selected from silica, hydrated silica, mica, talc, polyethylene, titanium dioxide, bentonite, hectorite, kaolin, chalk, diatomaceous earth and attapulgite, and mixtures thereof.
17. A make-up composition according to Claim 16 wherein the matte finishing agent is selected from spherical silica or hydrated silica.
18. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 17 additionally comprising from about 1% to about 15% by weight of an emollient which is a natural or synthetic oil selected from mineral, vegetable and animal oils, fats and waxes, fatty acid esters, fatty alcohols, alkylene glycol and polyalkylene glycol ethers and esters, fatty acids and mixtures thereof.
19. A make-up composition according to Claim 18 wherein the emollient is selected from isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl isostearate, dioctyl maleate, propylene glycol dicaprylate/propylene glycol dicaprate, caprylic triglyceride/capric triglyceride, squalane, mineral oil, cetearylisononanoate and lanolin alcohol, and mixtures thereof.
20. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 19 wherein the oil phase comprises from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 3% by weight of humectant on a composition basis.
21. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 20 comprising from about 15% to about 95%, preferably from about 20% to about 60% by weight of the oil phase, and from about 5% to about 35%, preferably from about 40% to about 80% by weight of the water phase.
22. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 21 additionally comprising one or more ultraviolet absorbing agents.

23. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 22 wherein the humectant is selected from glycerin and sodium hyaluronate, and mixtures thereof.
24. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 23 additionally comprising a C₁-C₆ alcohol, preferably ethanol.
25. A make-up composition according to any of Claims 1 to 24 in the form of a water-in-oil emulsion.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/08340

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :A61K 7/00, 7/021
US CL :424/401, 63, 78.03

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 424/401, 63, 78.03

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 5,169,442 (NOGUCHI ET AL.) 08 December 1992, columns 2-4, 8-10.	1-3
Y	US, A, 5,143,722 (HOLLENBERG ET AL.) 01 September 1992, columns 9-10.	1-3
Y	US, A, 5,066,485 (BRIEVA ET AL.) 19 November 1991, columns 1-4, 7-8.	1-3
A	US, A, 5,064,644 (NAKAJIMA ET AL.) 12 NOVEMBER 1991, columns 1-2.	1-3

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

- * Special categories of cited documents:
 - "T" later documents published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but used to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
 - "E" earlier documents published on or after the international filing date
 - "L" documents which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is used to establish the publication date of another claim(s) or other special reasons (as specified)
 - "D" documents referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other source
 - "P" documents published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

Date of the actual completion of the international search
02 OCTOBER 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

19 OCT 1995
19.10.95

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In. ational application No.

PCT/US95/08340

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.: 4-25
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.